

PREPTOS (to precede the genus *Molippa*, I. p. 192).

Preptos, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 318; Canad. Ent. xxvii. p. 94 (1895).

1. **Preptos oropus.** (Tab. LXXXIV. fig. 1, ♀.)

Preptos oropus, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 319 (♀)¹.

Tagora corax, Druce, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 298 (♀)².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹, *M. Trujillo*²); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).

I have seen three specimens only of this species, all females. We figure one from Jalapa.

MOLIPPA (I. p. 192).

1. **Molippa sabina.**

Molippa sabina, Walk. Cat. vi. p. 1345 (1855)¹.

Molippa nibasa, anteà, i. p. 192².

It is probable that there is some mistake about the locality quoted ("Mexico") for *M. nibasa*, as the insect proves to be inseparable from the South-American *M. sabina*, originally recorded¹ from Brazil.

PHRICODIA (I. p. 192).

Phricodia avia (I. p. 192).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Phricodia hircia (I. p. 192).

To the localities given, add :—HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).

ORMISCODES (I. p. 193).

Ormiscodes agis (I. p. 193).

To the localities given, add :—PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Ormiscodes lasiocampina (I. p. 193).

To the locality Mexico, add :—Sierra Madre de Tepic (*Richardson*).

3. **Ormiscodes nora**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 1, ♀.)

Female. Primaries pale pinkish-fawn-colour, crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a wide dark brown band, which becomes quite narrow on the inner margin, and with a suffused slightly paler band beyond it, the fringe brown; secondaries pale pinkish-fawn-colour, with the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle considerably paler, the base of the wing clothed with yellowish hairs; the underside yellowish-brown, with the outer margins pink, both wings crossed beyond the middle from

the costal to the inner margin by a rather wide pink line: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs yellowish-brown, the abdomen banded with black on the upperside. Expanse $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

4. **Ormiscodes manes**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 2, ♂.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, with a pinkish shade near the apex, a black spot at the end of the cell, and two black lines crossing the wing beyond the middle from the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin—the first line nearly straight, with a few greyish scales on the inner side, the second line waved, joining the first in the middle and at the anal angle; secondaries pinkish-brown, with an oval black spot at the end of the cell and a wide submarginal black band extending from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe black; the underside uniformly pinkish-brown, with the black bands and lines very indistinct: head, antennæ, and thorax dark brown, the abdomen above deep black, the anus and the underside of the thorax and abdomen rose-colour, the legs blackish-brown. Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

One specimen.

DIRPHIA (I. p. 194).

Dirphia semirosea (I. p. 194).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*).

Dirphia fumosa (I. p. 194).

To the locality Mexico, add:—Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca (*coll. Schaus*).

Dirphia rosea (I. p. 195).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Coatepec (*Brooks*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in Northern Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

9. **Dirphia mæonia**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 3, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale brown, the base, a wide band crossing the wing beyond the middle from the costal margin near the apex to the anal angle, the apex, part of the outer margin, the veins, and a spot at the end of the cell dark brown, a curved yellow line edged with white on the outer side crossing the wing near the base, and a second yellow line edged with white on the inner side extending from the apex to the middle of the inner margin, the fringe dark brown; secondaries very pale brown, with the veins and the base dark brown, the middle portion of the wing yellow, with a large brown spot edged with black at the end of the cell, below which is a curved black line extending from the costal to the inner margin; the underside pale brown, clouded with black: head and thorax dark brown, the abdomen and legs rose-colour, the antennæ and anus yellow. Expanse $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalisco (*coll. Schaus*).

HYLESIA (I. p. 196).

Hylesia falcifera (I. p. 196).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Hylesia continua (I. p. 196).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

Hylesia alinda (I. p. 197).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*F. D. G., M. Trujillo*).

Hylesia acuta (I. p. 197).

To the locality given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez, in coll. Candèze*).

OXYTENIS (I. p. 198).

Oxytenis honesta (I. p. 198).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).

LONOMIA (I. p. 199).

Lonomia cynira (I. p. 199).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

Lonomia concordia (I. p. 200).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

The Mexican specimen is a female; it is greyer in colour than the male, and also considerably larger.

5. **Lonomia obliqua**.

Lonomia obliqua, Walk. Cat. v. p. 1194¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro¹.

One specimen, a female.

6. **Lonomia æneides**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXV. figg. 4, ♂; 5, ♀.)

Male. Primaries brown, with a darker brown band crossing the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin, and a submarginal waved line of similarly-coloured spots extending from the apex to the inner margin, the apex of the wing irrorated with a few grey scales; secondaries pinkish-brown, with the outer margin and two faint lines below the middle darker brown; the underside uniformly pinkish-brown, the primaries crossed about the middle from the apex almost to the inner margin by a dark brown line, the secondaries crossed near the middle from the apex to the inner margin by a dark brown line, on both sides of which the wing is thickly irrorated with pinkish-white scales: head and thorax dark brown, the antennæ yellow, the abdomen and legs yellowish-brown.—*Female*. Very similar to the male,

but much darker, with the primaries and the outer margins of the secondaries thickly irrorated with greyish-white scales; the underside also greyer. Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ 3 inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Nephodia (?) *monacharia*, Maass. & Weym., is closely allied to this species, and it belongs to the same genus.

GLOVERIA (I. p. 202).

Messrs. Neumoegen and Dyar (Journ. New York Ent. Soc. ii. p. 158) sink the name *Gloveria* as a synonym of *Dendrolimus*, Germar.

Gloveria olivacea (I. p. 202).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

Gloveria venerabilis (I. p. 202). (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 7, ♂.)

Gloveria venerabilis, H. Edwards, anteà, i. p. 202 (part., nec figg.).

The insect referred by me to *G. venerabilis*, and figured on Tab. XXII. under that name, proves to belong to a different species. We now figure a correctly determined specimen from Dr. Staudinger's collection; it is also from Mexico.

The type of *G. venerabilis* was from Jalapa.

3 (A). *Gloveria edwardsi*, sp. n.

Gloveria venerabilis, anteà, i. p. 202, t. 22. figg. 18 (♂), 19 (♀) (part.) (nec H. Edwards).

Hab. MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

As the differences between this insect and *G. venerabilis* will be easily seen by a reference to our figures, it is not necessary to give a detailed description.

Gloveria jalapæ (I. p. 202).

Messrs. Neumoegen and Dyar [Journ. New York Ent. Soc. ii. p. 152 (1894)] have made this species the type of a new genus, *Edwardsimemna*!

EUTRICHIA (to follow the genus *Lebeda*, I. p. 203).

Eutricha, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Haust. ii. p. 50 (1829); Walker, Cat. vi. p. 1405.

1. *Eutricha conradti*. (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 9, ♂.)

Eutricha conradti, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 180 (1894) ¹.

Male. Primaries reddish-brown, crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by several indistinct paler brown bands, and with three small black spots near the anal angle, the fringe brown; secondaries uniformly dark reddish-brown, the fringe slightly paler: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown, the legs dark brown. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt* ¹).

One specimen.

2. **Eutricha crossæa.** (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 6, ♂.)

Eutricha crossæa, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 180 (1894) ¹.

Male. Primaries and secondaries reddish-fawn-colour, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a submarginal row of small dark brown spots: head, thorax, antennæ, abdomen, and legs reddish-brown, the anal tuft yellowish. Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Bolaños in Jalisco (*Richardson* ¹).

One specimen.

3. **Eutricha denda.** (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 10, ♂.)

Eutricha denda, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 180 (1894) ¹.

Male. Primaries and secondaries very dark brown; the primaries with a small grey spot at the end of the cell, and crossed from the costal to the inner margin by five narrow, zigzag, pale greyish-brown lines—the first two close to the base, the third and fourth much beyond the middle, the fifth submarginal, with black points near the anal angle,—and with a reddish-brown band extending from near the apex to the inner margin above the anal angle, the fringe dark brown; the secondaries crossed about the middle by two faint reddish-brown lines, the fringe greyish; the underside dark brown, both wings thickly irrorated with grey scales and crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two waved greyish lines, the inner margin of the secondaries clothed with reddish-brown hairs: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo* ¹).

One specimen.

4. **Eutricha nox**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXV. fig. 8, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries very dark blackish-brown, slightly reddish-brown at the base, the primaries with a few very indistinct pale brown spots near the apex and along the outer margin; the underside very much as above: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark blackish-brown. Expanse $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).

Allied to the Mexican *E. denda*.

LASIOCAMPA (I. p. 203).

3. **Lasiocampa azteca.**

Clisiocampa azteca, Neum. Canad. Ent. xxv. p. 5 (♂ ♀) (1893)* ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Mexico city (*coll. Neumoegen* ¹; *F. D. G.*; *Höge*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

The single specimen from Jalapa is much paler than any of the others before me, and it may belong to another species.

* Messrs. Neumoegen and Dyar, in their "Preliminary Revision of the Bombyces of America north of Mexico" [Journ. N. York Ent. Soc. ii. p. 156 (1894)], record *Clisiocampa fragilis*, Stretch, var. *perlutea*, as from "Canada to Mexico"; but further particulars as to the precise locality in Mexico are required before this species can be included in our list. The same remark applies to some other Bombycids, the distribution of which is given in the same indefinite way by these authors; and unless the locality is given in Mexico they are excluded from this work.

TOLYPE (I. p. 204).

2. **Tolyte levana.** (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 1, ♀.)

Tolyte levana, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 181 (1894)¹.

Primaries and secondaries greyish-white; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a considerable number of waved black lines, and with a black spot at the end of the cell, and a marginal row of black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe alternately black and grey; the secondaries dusky at the base and beyond the middle: head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-black, the abdomen banded with grey. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹).

3. **Tolyte deboma.** (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 3, ♀.)

Tolyte deboma, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 181 (1894)¹.

Primaries pale grey, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by five white lines—the first two near the base, curved inwards, the third and fourth beyond the cell, waved, the fifth submarginal, waved,—and with the space between the fourth and fifth lines at the apex, and the outer side of the fourth line, clouded with black, the veins and fringe white; secondaries white, clouded with black at the anal angle, the fringe white: head, front of thorax, and tegulæ white, the rest of the thorax black; abdomen white, the anal tuft yellowish; antennæ and legs white. Expanse $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*¹).

One specimen.

4. **Tolyte iridescens.**

Gastropacha iridescens, Walk. Cat. xxxii. p. 549 (♂)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

The single specimen received from Costa Rica, a female, is considerably larger than the type.

5. **Tolyte hemira**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 2, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale smoky-black, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three dusky-white bands—the first close to the base, the second beyond the middle, the third near the outer margin,—the veins near the apex and along the outer margin white, the fringe dusky; secondaries uniformly dusky-black; the underside of both wings black, with a marginal white line: head, front of the thorax, and tegulæ white, the base of the thorax and the upperside of the abdomen black, the underside white; antennæ yellowish-brown. Expanse ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.; mus. Staudinger*).

A male and two females of this species are contained in the British Museum.

6. **Tolyte caieta**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 5, ♀.)

Female. Primaries white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by six narrow waved pale brownish-black lines, the outer margin bordered with pale brownish-black, crossed by the white veins, a large elongated black spot at the end of the cell, the fringe alternately brownish-black and white; secondaries white, with a faint brownish spot at the anal angle: head, thorax, and abdomen white, the anus clothed with yellowish-brown hairs; antennæ yellowish-brown. Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

7. *Tolyte brevicrista*.

Tolyte brevicrista, Dyar, Canad. Ent. xxvii. p. 246 (1895)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Las Cruces in New Mexico¹, Arizona¹.—? MEXICO¹.

Unknown to me.

GASINA (I. p. 204).

2. *Gasina tympania*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 4, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale brown, the primaries with the costal margin and the spaces between the veins on the costal half of the wing streaked with white; the fringe of both wings pale brown: head, antennæ, and legs white, the thorax and abdomen brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Allied to *G. albicollis*, Walk., but differing from it in the absence of the white spots on the thorax and abdomen.

3. *Gasina* — ?

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Two worn males, apparently belonging to a distinct species.

4. *Gasina lanata*.

—— —, Merian, Surin. Ins. t. 19¹.

Phalæna Bombyx lanata, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. p. 131, t. 265. figg. F, G²; Oliv. Enc. Méth. v. p. 48³.

Megalopyge lanata, Möschl. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxvii. p. 676⁴.

Eriogaster (?) *lanata*, Walk. Cat. vi. p. 1472⁵.

Megalopyge lanifera, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 185⁶.

Phalæna Bombyx tharops, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 133, t. 359. fig. A⁷.

Phalæna citri, Sepp, Surin. Vlind. i. p. 31, t. 12⁸.

Podalia citri, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1715⁹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Taboga I. (*Mathew, in mus. D.*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1-5 7 8}; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro⁹.

5. *Gasina radiata*. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 6, ♂.)

Megalopyge radiata, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 322 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL, Petropolis¹.

6. *Gasina agdamea*. (Tab. LXXXVI. figg. 7, ♂; 8, ♀.)

Gasina agdamea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 216 (1890)¹.

Male. Primaries pale yellowish-brown, shaded with dark brown at the end of the cell and near the base, the costal margin white, the veins beyond the cell white, edged with dark brown, the inner margin yellowish-brown near the base; secondaries pale cream-colour, darker at the base and along the inner margin; the underside of both wings yellowish-white, almost yellow at the base, the costal margin of the primaries edged with black nearly to the apex: head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish-brown, banded with white; antennæ pale cream-colour, tipped with white.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but considerably larger and with much less white on the primaries. Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*¹), Jalapa, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*¹), Orizaba (*Flohr*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹).

Allied to *G. albicollis*, Walk., but very different in colour.

7. *Gasina agesistrata*. (Tab. LXXXVI. figg. 9, ♂; 10, ♀.)

Gasina agesistrata, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 217 (♀) (1890)¹.

Female. Primaries and secondaries pale yellowish-brown, without markings of any kind, excepting along the costal margin of the primaries, which are very faintly shaded with darker brown: head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish-brown, the underside of the latter and the legs dark brown, the antennæ yellowish. —*Male.* Very similar to the female, but much smaller, and with the outer margin of the primaries paler.

Expanse, ♂ 1½, ♀ 2½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); HONDURAS, Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*¹); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

8. *Gasina trujillo*. (Tab. LXXXVI. figg. 11, ♂; 12, ♀.)

Megalopyge trujillo, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 58 (♂ ♀) (1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*¹; *Höge*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

9. *Gasina lapena*. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 13, ♂.)

Megalopyge lapena, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 58 (♂) (1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

The type is figured. It is the only specimen I have seen.

HYDRIAS (I. p. 205).

1. *Hydrias nocens*.

Hydrias (Cliseocampa) nocens, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 60, 78, fig. 90 (1854).

Hydrias lignosa, Walk. anteà, i. p. 205 (1855).

Dr. Staudinger has kindly sent me Herrich-Schäffer's type for comparison. Both insects were from Brazil.

Hydrias melancholica (I. p. 205).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

7. *Hydrias deceana*. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 14, ♂.)

Hydrias deceana, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 182 (1894)¹.

Primaries and secondaries brown; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by four fine waved black lines—the first near the base, the others beyond the middle,—and with a large blackish spot at the end of the cell; the fringe of both wings dark brown: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown. Expanse 1¼ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, mus. D.*¹), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

Some specimens are paler than others.

8. **Hydrias deformis.** (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 16, ♀.)

Hydrias deformis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 45 (♀) (1890)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

9. **Hydrias zürcheri**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 15, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries pale blackish-brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by zigzag lines of black spots, those nearest the base extending to the inner margin; the secondaries with a very faint submarginal line extending from the apex nearly to the anal angle; the fringe of both wings pale blackish-brown; the underside coloured as above, but with all the lines very faint: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale blackish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zürcher*).

One specimen. Allied to *H. deceana*.

10. **Hydrias castalia**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 17, ♀.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries uniformly dark reddish-brown; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two very faint greyish lines—the first near the base, the second beyond the middle,—and with a submarginal row of small black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle, and a rather large greyish-white patch close to the apex; the fringe of both wings brown; the underside uniformly pale brown: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

11. **Hydrias corcyra**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 18, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale brownish-fawn-colour, crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the inner margin by three paler bands, the fringe brown; secondaries whitish-fawn-colour, darker on the costal and inner margins; the underside pale whitish-brown, the fringe brown: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale fawn-colour, the antennæ yellow. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

12. **Hydrias certima**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 19, ♂.)

Male. Primaries dark greyish-brown, irrorated with white scales, the base of the wing reddish-brown, a black spot at the end of the cell, beyond which is a row of yellowish-white dots crossing from the costal to the inner margin, the fringe dark brown; secondaries greyish-brown, darker along the inner margin, two straight brown lines crossing the wing from the costal margin to the anal angle; the underside of both wings dark brown, with very much fainter lines: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs greyish-brown, the antennæ yellowish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen. Allied to *H. limba*, Druce.

13. **Hydrias charax**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 20, ♂.)

Male. Primaries greyish-brown, thickly streaked with waved white lines, a black spot at the end of the cell, and several black spots close to the apex; secondaries reddish-brown, excepting the costal margin, which is greyish-brown, a narrow waved whitish submarginal line extending from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe brown: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

14. **Hydrias cercina**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVI. fig. 21, ♂.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, darker at the base, crossed from the costal to the inner margin about the middle by two narrow white lines—the first curved, the second quite straight,—the veins between the two white lines white, a zigzag white submarginal line extending from near the apex to the anal angle, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark reddish-brown, paler at the base and along the inner margin, with two short white streaks on the costal margin close to the apex; the underside of both wings uniformly dark reddish-brown: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown, the abdomen paler beneath, the anus slightly greyish. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).

Allied to *H. laudia*, Druce, from Ecuador, but darker and with the white lines crossing the primaries in a very different position.

15. **Hydrias lacinia**. (Tab. LXXXVI. figg. 22, ♀; 23, ♂.)

Hydrias lacinia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 217 (♂) (March 1890)¹.

Cæculia fibra, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 45 (♂ ♀) (March 1890)².

Primaries semihyaline greyish-white, with all the veins and the marginal line blackish-brown, a broad white band edged on both sides by two narrow fine brown lines crossing the wing from the costal to the inner margin, and a submarginal waved white line extending from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries greyish, with the costal and outer margins white, the hairs on the inner margin yellowish: head, palpi, and legs yellowish-brown; the antennæ greyish-brown, darker at the base; thorax blackish-brown above, yellowish-brown in front, and at the sides and beneath; abdomen yellowish-brown, with the base and anus blackish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*²); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

16. **Hydrias praxithea**. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 1, ♂.)

Hydrias praxithea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 181 (1894)¹.

Primaries dark blackish-grey, paler at the apex and on the costal margin, a pale grey line crossing the wing near the base, and a submarginal waved white line extending from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries greyish-white, broadly bordered with dark grey along the costal margin to the apex, the inner margin and basal half of the wing dark greyish-brown, a submarginal dark grey waved line extending from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe of both wings dark grey: head, thorax, and legs dark grey, the thorax yellow beneath, the latter with a rather wide black line extending down the middle from the base; abdomen black, thickly clothed with dark reddish-brown and dark grey hairs, the underside yellow. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*¹); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Allied to *H. ocyroe*, Dogn., from Ecuador. The female is altogether darker than the male.

17. **Hydrias infernalis**. (Tab. LXXXVII. figg. 2, ♂; 3, ♀.)

Echedorus infernalis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 46 (♂) (1890)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹, *Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).

Hydrias larunda (I. p. 206).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

18. **Hydrias lyso**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 4, ♀.)

Female. Primaries and secondaries pale yellowish-fawn-colour; the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three waved lines of paler spots—the first nearest the base, the second beyond the middle, the third submarginal,—and with an elongate black spot at the end of the cell, the fringe pale fawn-colour; the secondaries with a pale submarginal line; the underside uniformly pale fawn-colour, with a pale submarginal line: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs fawn-colour. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

One specimen.

ERIOGASTER (to follow the genus *Hydrias*, I. p. 206).

Eriogaster, Germar, Syst. Gloss. Prodr. Bombyc. sect. 1, p. 6 (1811); Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust. ii. p. 44 (1828); Walker, Cat. vi. p. 1467 (1855).

1. **Eriogaster submarginalis**.

Eriogaster submarginalis, Walk. Cat. xxxv. p. 1948 (1866)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

Walker's type is now in my own collection. It is a female, and not a male as stated¹. Dr. Staudinger's specimen, which is also a female, is slightly darker.

OCHA (I. p. 206).

Ocha lasthenia (I. p. 207).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

A second male of this species, identical with the type, has been received from Coatepec. The male in Mr. Schaus's collection is rather paler than either of the others before me.

3. **Ocha macerra**. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 5, ♂.)

Ocha macerra, Schaus, Ent. Amer. vi. p. 45 (♂) (1890)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*¹).

We figure Mr. Schaus's type.

4. **Ocha marginata**. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 6, ♂.)

Ocha marginata, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 239¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

5. **Ocha amisena.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 7.)

Miresa (?) *amisena*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 506¹.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu¹.

The dark markings on the primaries of the Honduras specimen are redder than in the type.

6. **Ocha libnites**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 8, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale semihyaline reddish-brown, with a rather long blackish streak from the end of the cell, below which is a large cream-coloured spot and a smaller one nearer the outer margin, three faint waved lines crossing the wing from the costal to the inner margin; secondaries pale fawn-colour, the apex and outer margin darker brown: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Allied to *O. marginata*, Schaus.

7. **Ocha albula**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 10, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries white, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three rather wide dusky bands—the first close to the base, the second about the middle, and the third beyond the middle; the underside very much as above, but with the bands on the primaries indistinct; the fringe of both wings white: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white, the antennæ yellow. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen.

MESOSCIA (to follow the genus *Ocha*, I. p. 207).

Mesoscia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 194 (1816); Möschler, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxvii. p. 673 (1877).

1. **Mesoscia pusilla.**

Phalæna-Bombyx pusilla, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 220, t. 395. fig. G (1782)¹.

Hydrias pusilla, Walk. Cat. vi. p. 1404².

Bombyx eriophora, Sepp, Surin. Vlind. i. p. 49, t. 21 (1848)³.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2 3}.

A female specimen of this species from Chiriqui is contained in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

TRABALA (I. p. 207).

Trabala fusca (I. p. 207).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*).

2. **Trabala drucei.**

Vipsania anticlea, Druce, anteà, p. 217, t. 23. fig. 9 (♀) (nec ♂).

Trabala drucei, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 323 (♂ ♀).

Mr. Schaus's specimens were from Jalapa, and the females which were incorrectly assigned by me to *Vipsania anticlea* were from the same locality. The last-mentioned species has only been found as yet on the Pacific slope of Guatemala.

3. **Trabala (?) cebrenis.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 11, ♀.)

Trabala cebrenis, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 323 (♀) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus* ¹).

4. **Trabala druceioides.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 9, ♀.)

Trabala druceioides, Dogn. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxviii. p. 682 (♂) (1894) ¹.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Conradt, in mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR, Loja and El Monje ¹.

We figure a female from Chiriqui. The male is rather smaller and has the lines on the primaries less distinct.

APATELODES (I. p. 208).

Packard [Monogr. of the Bombycine Moths of America north of Mexico, part 1, p. 99 (1895)] placed this genus in the Notodontidæ, and makes it the type of his subfamily Apatelodinæ.

Apatelodes heptaloba (I. p. 209).

To the locality given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Mexican specimens are rather redder in colour than the Guatemalan type.

6. **Apatelodes albipunctata**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 14, ♂.)

Male. Primaries dark reddish-brown, darker from the base to about the middle, thickly irrorated with white scales near the base, at the apex, and along the outer margin, and with two rows of small white spots crossing from the costal to the inner margin—the first nearest the base, the second beyond the middle,—and a small whitish-hyaline spot close to the apex, the fringe dark reddish-brown; secondaries reddish-brown, the inner margin and the anal angle thickly clothed with greyish-white scales; the underside of both wings much greyer than above, the secondaries with a large greyish-white marking near the anal angle: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark reddish-brown, the thorax clothed with greyish-white hairs at the sides, the abdomen with a row of small white spots down the middle and another on each side. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen.

7. **Apatelodes lacetania.** (Tab. LXXXVII. figg. 12, ♂; 13, ♀.)

Apatelodes lacetania, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 217 (1890) ¹.

Male. Primaries blackish-brown, crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a curved dark brown band, and with two black streaks close to the apex and several dark markings on the inner margin near the base; secondaries greyish-brown; the fringe blackish-brown; the underside dusky greyish-brown, both wings with a submarginal white line: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs black, the tegulæ edged with greyish hairs.—*Female.* Similar to the male, but larger and much paler in colour. Expanse, ♂ 1½, ♀ 1¾ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith* ¹).

8. **Apatelodes diffidens.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 15, ♂.)

Apatelodes diffidens, H. Edwards, Ent. Amer. iii. p. 92 (♂ ♀) (Aug. 1887)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Jalisco (*Richardson*), Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

We figure a male from Jalisco. I have not seen the type, but the specimens before me agree well with Edwards's description.

9. **Apatelodes verena**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 16, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries dull blackish-grey; the primaries with two rather large black spots on the inner margin close to the base, beyond which five narrow waved black lines cross the wing from the costal to the inner margin—the first and second near the base, the third and fourth beyond the middle, the fifth nearest the outer margin,—the fringe greyish-black; the secondaries crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by an indistinct dark band, which is black on the inner margin, and with a black spot at the anal angle; the underside much greyer than above, and with the band on the secondaries wider and darker: head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs blackish-grey. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen. Allied to *A. diffidens*, H. Edwards.

10. **Apatelodes cirna.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 18, ♂.)

Apatelodes cirna, Druce, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 298 (♂)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu¹.

One specimen, almost identical with the type in my own collection.

11. **Apatelodes pandara.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 17, ♀.)

Apatelodes pandara, Druce, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 298 (♂)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu¹.

The fine female specimen from Chiriqui in Dr. Staudinger's collection is very similar to the male described by me from Ecuador, except that it is much larger and redder, and that the line on the primaries nearest the base is more curved.

OLCECLOSTERA (to follow the genus *Apatelodes*, I. p. 209).

Olceclostera, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 70.

1. **Olceclostera azteca.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 19, ♂.)

Olceclostera azteca, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 234¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹); GUATEMALA (*in mus. Staudinger*).

Dr. Staudinger's specimen is slightly darker than the type. The latter is figured.

2. **Olceclostera amoria.** (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 22, ♂.)

Olceclostera * *amoria*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 505¹.

Olceclostera maya, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 326².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*²).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu¹.

Mr. Schaus's specimen, from which our figure is taken, is a little paler than the Ecuador type.

PARATHYRIS (to follow the genus *Acronyctodes*, I. p. 209).

Parathyris, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 158 (1816); Walker, Cat. v. p. 1087 (1855); Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 852 (part.).

The species included in this genus by Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue belong to four different groups.

1. **Parathyris cedo-nulli.**

Phalæna Bombyx cedonulli, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 108, t. 346. figg. A, B¹.

Parathyris cedonulli, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 158²; Walk. Cat. v. p. 1089³.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 3}.

A fine specimen of this rare South-American species was captured in Nicaragua by the late Mr. Belt and presented by him to the Oxford Museum.

EURYDA (I. p. 210).

Euryda variolaris (I. p. 210).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

ALPIS (I. p. 210).

Alpis contigua (I. p. 210).

Bombyx habitus, H. Edwards, Ent. Amer. iii. p. 91 (1887) (♂)¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

SIBINE (I. p. 211).

1 (A). **Sibine lysia**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 20, ♂.)

Male. Primaries reddish-brown, with the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle broadly bordered with darker brown; secondaries pale cream-colour, thickly clothed with reddish-brown hairs along the inner margin and at the apex: head and thorax bright green, the antennæ brown, the abdomen and legs reddish-brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

One specimen, allied to *S. chloris*, Herr.-Schäff.

* Incorrectly printed *Æceclostera*.

3. *Sibine extensa*.

Sabine extensa, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 55 (1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*¹).

ECHEDORUS (I. p. 212).

Echedorus mexicanus (I. p. 212).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

The Panama locality must be erased, the specimen from thence proving to be a male of *E. nanus*, Druce.

Echedorus nanus (I. p. 212).

To the locality given, add:—HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

The male is very similar to the type, a female, but it is considerably smaller and without the reddish-brown marking on the inner margin of the primaries.

3. *Echedorus phyllius*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXXVII. fig. 21, ♂.)

Male. Primaries blackish-grey, with the base and the inner and outer margins pale greyish-white; secondaries cream-colour, clouded with dark grey; the underside of the primaries black, with the outer margin cream-colour, that of the secondaries cream-colour: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen greyish-cream-colour; the anal segments and anus black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Guadalajara (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen. Allied to *E. nanus*, Druce.

SCIATHOS (I. p. 212).

Sciathos punctigera (I. p. 212).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

2. *Sciathos dimas*.

Phalæna Bombyx dimas, Cram. Pap. Exot. i. p. 91, t. 59. fig. C¹.

Trosia dimas, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 196².

Chrysauge dimas, Walk. Cat. ii. p. 375³.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley (*Zürcher*).—ANTILLES^{1 3}.

This species is very distinct from *S. punctigera*.